

ARMY RACING WILL BE BIG HELP TO GAME

Coming Meeting at Schofield Barracks Should Prove a Stimulus to the Sport

Announcement that a military race meeting will be given at Schofield Barracks the last Saturday in August has created widespread interest, not only among service enthusiasts, but among devotees of the racing game generally. The fact that the meet is to be managed by army officers guarantees its class and every effort will be made to make the first card a good one in the hope that racing may come back into its own on Oahu, through the efforts of the mounted service.

Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 4th Cavalry, has the coming race meeting in charge and he is working hard to frame an attractive program and to get the cooperation of local owners. Before coming to Hawaii, Lieut. Whiting was in the 10th Cavalry, with station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and during his stay at that post he took an active interest in racing, winning a number of important events as an amateur rider. He is particularly keen on steeplechasing and has arranged for two jump races at the coming meet.

"We hope to arrange a card that will prove interesting not only to the service, but to all horsemen on Oahu," said Lieut. Whiting. "Also, it is necessary to have one that can be readily filled. We want to get in a race or two for the better class of Hawaiian horses, with the hope that these may pave the way for some racing in the future, if interest is aroused. Amateur race meetings alone kept racing alive in the United States during the dark days that followed the anti-racing legislation and now good racing is coming back again; this time, probably to stay. We want to make the coming meeting both classy and snappy. The first race is to be called at 3 o'clock and the races will be run at intervals of 30 minutes and between races there will be various events for the enlisted men who are competing for places on the team that is to go to San Francisco."

The following program is tentative and is subject to change and alteration:

1. Half-mile for qualified polo ponies, gentlemen riders; 160 pounds top weight. Conditions of eligibility to be announced later.
2. Steeplechase, about two miles. Open to enlisted men. Catch weights. Purses \$50, of which \$25 to rider of winner, \$15 to rider of second, \$10 to rider of third.
3. Quarter-mile, open to Hawaiian bred horses not over 15.1 hands, catch weights. Subscription of \$5 for each entry to go to winner; \$50 added, of which \$15 to second and \$10 to third.
4. Six furlongs. Open to all. Weight 130 pounds, gentlemen riders. Entry fee of \$5 to owner of winner.
5. Steeplechase, about two miles. Open to officers. Catch weights. Thoroughbreds to be handicapped 250 yards.

It is estimated that some of the local racing enthusiasts are ready to put up cups for events 4 and 5, which would be a great boost to the meeting and help the sport generally.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGISLATION IS BEING PREPARED

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The past three days have witnessed a great impetus in the direction of preparing the army and navy for effective defense of the nation. Active steps have been taken in several directions toward having well-formulated plans in readiness for submission to Congress when that body meets next December.

The most important feature in the movement for preparedness was the determination of Secretary Daniels to name an advisory board of inventors and scientists to aid the navy in bringing all equipment up to the last minute. Thomas A. Edison was designated as head of this board and announced his willingness to serve the people in that capacity. Orville Wright, the expert aeronaut, was named as another member. He will serve. Beyond that the personnel has not been completed. Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is mentioned as another selection. Lewis Nixon, Simon Lake, J. H. Walker and Charles P. Bismarck were suggested today as possible appointees.

The province of this board will be to examine all plans submitted for inventions calculated to improve the navy, digest ideas advanced for protection and defense, and from all the thoughts laid before the members gather into composite form those that are practicable. In addition, the board will appear before committees of Congress and give their views on all technical questions awaiting decision.

At the same time Secretary Daniels is collecting material for his recommendations to Congress when it assembles. He will request funds for the construction of 50 additional first-class submarines. He will ask liberal allowances for aeroplanes. Orville Wright declared today that the United States should be able to collect an army of 2000 airplanes the day war begins with a foreign power.

Secretary Garrison and his advisers of the War Department met tonight

PHONE SYSTEM AT SCHOFIELD SETS ARMY MARK

Leilehua Post Now Has Thoroughly Equipped Local Exchanges

The new post telephone system at Castner and Schofield Barracks is now practically completed, with over 350 telephones installed between Schofield and Castner garrisons. This is now the largest telephone system in the United States army. All of the work on the systems was performed by the members of Telephone and Telegraph Detachment Company M, Signal Corps, stationed at Fort Shafter.

The work at Castner was started on August 15, 1914. The work at Schofield proper was started February 7, 1915, and at this date is practically finished.

For the first time in the history of the big post, there is an up-to-date telephone system installed there. At present every officers' quarters, every office, stable, corral, etc., has telephone service in the post, as well as service with the Honolulu automatic exchange.

In all, over 350 poles were set, over 20,000 feet of heavy cable connected, and a vast amount of open wire lines installed, with two standard switchboards of 200 drops at Schofield and 150 drops at Castner.

Telephone and Telegraph Detachment Company M, Signal Corps, arrived in the Hawaiian Department August 13, 1913. Since arrival, the detachment installed a 70-foot pole on top of Diamond Head, for confidential purposes. The pole was pulled up the steep slopes of the famous crater by hand over 700 feet.

Other noteworthy jobs done by this outfit are a standard fire control installation at Fort Kamehameha, a central energy telephone system at Castner and Schofield Barracks, besides numerous jobs on the big guns in the Coast Artillery district.

A military telephone line was installed and is now in operation with stations at all of the army posts, with a central office at army headquarters. This line is operated and maintained by members of the same detachment. All of the telephone systems except those at Coast Artillery posts are maintained by members of this detachment. An inter-communicating telephone system is to be installed at the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, in the near future.

All of the work is done under the directions of Capt. George S. Gibbs, the department signal officer, assisted by Mr. Henry Caldwell, electrical assistant, Signal Service at large. The detachment is composed of a telephone construction party composed of the following men: Sergeant Owen E. Lynch, First Class Privates Ralph M. Blakely, John A. Davies, Herman Hill, Alvin Hubbard, Jerome E. Lane, George W. Morris, Joseph B. Menden, Robert E. Marshall, Privates John Brown, H. B. Makoodian, Joseph L. Rippard, Leonard N. Lawrence, and Cook Leland S. Brown.

The telephone detachment is composed of the following telegraph experts: First Class Sergeant John E. Johnson, chief operator with station at department headquarters; First Class Private Berthold A. Moeller, at Honolulu office; First Class Private Elmer L. Kirk, at Fort Ruger; Sergeant John A. Cooney, Corporal William Moe and First Class Private Benjamin E. Middleton, at the radio station, Fort De Russy; First Class Private Fred F. Vandervoort, at Fort Kamehameha; First Class Private Sam D. Mercer, at Fort Shafter; First Class Private Harold H. Fuller, at Schofield Barracks.

The maintenance detachment is composed of the following men: At Schofield Barracks, Sergeant Vincent Geochan, in charge, and First Class Private Thad B. Smith, at Fort Shafter, Corporal Arthur P. Kelland and First Class Private Nicholas Kolomys; and First Class Private Patton W. Brooks, in charge of the fire control maintenance. In charge of the Signal Corps storeroom at Honolulu is First Class Sergeant Albert Zierman, assisted by First Class Private Elmer Fordyce. The detachment is commanded by 1st Lieut. Robert R. Love, Signal Corps, during the absence with leave granted to 1st Lieut. Fred F. Black, Signal Corps. Sergeant William Shafter is acting first sergeant.

TWO GUNS WEAR OUT.

Two of the 12-inch guns of the battleship Wyoming have become worn out while the other eight guns of the vessel's main battery, under the same name, showed no signs of unusual wear. The worn out guns will be taken to the naval gun factory in Washington to determine why they became unserviceable, and will be restored to usefulness. The rifles have been in service on the Wyoming since 1912. They may have had defective lining or were affected by some peculiar action of the powder.—Army and Navy Journal.

For the purpose of beginning a program for increasing the army, training a large force of militia and otherwise bringing about such a situation as would put the land forces of the country on an effective footing in the event of war. These conferences will continue until a program for presentation to Congress is arranged.

Today Secretary Daniels went to Orange for a consultation with Mr. Daniels regarding the completion and duties of the Naval Advisory Board. He will go over the entire subject with the "wizard" and will not announce the personnel of the board until after obtaining his advice and suggestions.

Altogether much commendable progress is being made toward bringing the national defense up to a condition of preparedness.

Why Should British Troops Worry Over Ammunition?



HOPE FOR FINE ARCHIVES FOR OLD RECORDS OF REVOLUTION

Committee of "Sons" Will Ask Aid of Congress During Coming Session

[Associated Press]
PORTLAND, Ore., June 19.—From every state, from Hawaii and the Philippines, delegates to the Twenty-sixth annual convention of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution assembled here today representing 14,000 descendants of participants in that nation-making struggle. The last actual participant of which there was record died in 1869 and it is estimated that not more than 30 sons of revolutionary soldiers are living now, but each year their descendants meet to refresh the memories of Valley Forge and Yorktown, and sow seeds of patriotism in the heart of young America.

President General R. C. Ballard of Louisville, Ky., in his opening address emphasized the need of a hall of archives at Washington. The records of the revolution, as well as other government documents, he said, are stored in garrets, cellars and other undesirable places exposed to deterioration and destruction and inaccessible even to officials of the government.

"We don't know what they show as to the history of our country," he declared. A committee of the Sons of the Revolution will work during the coming session of Congress at Washington with the American Historical Association to get appropriations for a permanent hall of records.

The imperfectly known details of the adoption and signing of the Declaration of Independence were reviewed at length in the report of the secretary general. While the historic document was accepted by the committee of the whole, reported to the Congress and adopted on July 4, 1776, it appeared from the researches reflected in the secretary general's report that this action was not then unanimous.

The New York assembly did not approve until June 15, and it was not until August 2 that it was engrossed and signed by the members present and as late as January 18, 1777, one member of the Continental Congress had not yet affixed his signature. One fourth of the members were not present on July 4, 1776, and seven of those who later signed were not members of the Congress on that memorable day. The original parchment, much faded, reposes in an air-tight, light-proof compartment in the state department library in Washington. A facsimile is on exhibition.

Work of organizing the Washington Guard, an auxiliary body in which are enrolled boys of revolutionary descent under 21 years old, was detailed by the secretary general. The organization, not essentially a military body, aims to train boys in the fundamental principles of national government and self protection. Boys of 9 years and under are enrolled as junior guardsmen; of 10 to 14 as

guardsmen and of 15 to 21 years as senior guardsmen. The boys are taught to foster true patriotism and extend the institutions of American freedom. As they become of age they are eligible for enrollment in the parent society.



Maj. M. M. Johnson, 1st Inf., N. G. H., has been granted a leave of absence for 20 days, commencing August 16.

Lance Cpl. Wong Inn, Company H, and Pvt. George L. Todd, Company M, have been appointed corporals, with rank from July 22.

Second Lieut. J. L. K. Cushingham has been granted permission to take the examination for first lieutenant. He will shortly be ordered up before an examining board.

Regular drills and assemblies, suspended by most of the companies during the target season, will be resumed as soon as the drill floor of the armory is again available for military work.

The course fired in the national match will be 200 and 300 yards rapid fire, and 300, 600 and 1000 yards slow fire. Ten shots at each range in rapid fire, and 15 shots at each range, with no sighting shots, at slow fire.

Competitive shooting for places on the rifle team that will represent Hawaii in the national match at Jacksonville, Fla., in October, begins tomorrow. Twenty-two men from the companies stationed on Oahu were ordered to turn out and will fire on the Fort Shafter range.

Hawaii is in class B, composed of the teams standing 16 to 30 inclusive in the 1913 match. Class B is made up as follows: United States Military Academy, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, West Virginia.

U. S. SUBMARINE GUNS.

The new U. S. submarines are to be equipped with guns, according to announcement made by Mr. Daniels, secretary of the navy, July 7. These submarines will be known as the M and N class. The success of German submarines in destroying merchant vessels by shell fire frequently, thus saving the use of costly torpedoes for an attack on a warship, has proved the value of guns on submarines. It also gives them a defense while

FAMOUS CORPS COMMANDERS AT THE REUNION

Fiftieth Anniversary of Grand Review Will Be Notable Event

By J. WALTER MITCHELL.
(National Patriotic Instructor, United States War Veterans.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clad in a reception gown of red, white and blue the Capital City will welcome the time-worn survivors of the once powerful legions of Grant and Sherman, Meade and Sheridan at the 49th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the 50th anniversary of the grand review, the week beginning September 27. In the highly-burly of patriotism at Washington on that history making occasion will be many conspicuous characters of the greatest war in the preceding century.

Col. John McElroy, past Senior Vice Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who is regarded by his comrades as a veritable living encyclopedia of the Civil War, its men and events, is compiling a roster of the noted figures of the sixties, who are expected to attend the big encampment. It is interesting to note in this connection that the two surviving corps commanders of the Civil War, Mr. Gen. Granville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson of Wilmington, Del., are expected to be present. General Dodge commanded the noted 16th corps. Gen. Wilson commanded all the cavalry between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi river, details of his troops swept down through Alabama and Mississippi at the close of the war and captured Jefferson Davis.

At the head of the list of division commanders is Maj. Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus, who has been living for 87 years at Mannheim, Germany. At the time of the encampment of the G. A. R., he will come to Washington to visit his son, Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., and will greet his old comrades of 50 years ago. Gen. Osterhaus stood among the splendid German officers who came to this country to serve the cause of the Union. Another noted division commander who is expected to greet his former soldiers at the encampment is Maj. Gen. David McN. Gregg, who is auditor general of Pennsylvania. He is commanded with great credit one of Sheridan's cavalry divisions.

Maj. Gen. Adelbert Ames, who commanded a division of the tenth corps, distinguished himself at Fort Fisher and who was afterwards governor of Mississippi, and later Senator from New Hampshire, will also be present. The gun for the U. S. submarines was designed by the Bureau of Ordnance and has been thoroughly tested by Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the bureau. It has a high angle of fire, but is different from the guns mounted on board German submarines.—Army and Navy Journal.

NAVY LEAGUE ORGANIZES FORCES FOR GREAT EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

States Where Naval Sentiment is Lacking Will Be Canvassed By Field Secretaries—Country Thought to Be Awakening to Its Defensive Needs—Middle Westerners and Southerners Not Unpatriotic, But Uninformed on Defensive Conditions

(By Latest Mail.)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A vigorous campaign to awaken the people of the Middle West and South to the country's need for an adequate navy was planned by the executive committee of the Navy League at a series of meetings recently. According to the plan representatives are to be sent into every state of the Union which has voted consistently against naval appropriations in the past, committees appointed, meetings held, addresses delivered and every means adopted to build up and crystallize sentiment for adequate naval protection into a demand which shall make itself felt in every political district.

The determination of the league to concentrate its efforts on educating the public in Southern and Middle Western districts was adopted largely upon the advice of Col. Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the Navy League. "Telling people in the North Atlantic States that they need a bigger navy is a good deal like carrying coals to Newcastle," said Col. Thompson. "Practically everybody in New York is lined up for a big navy because New York is situated only a few miles from the open ocean and experts agree that in case of war it would be the first goal of attack from a foreign fleet. New York, New England and the other states of the North and East in self defense have always voted for liberal naval appropriations. Congressional votes against naval appropriations from the North and Middle Atlantic states have been almost scarce enough to be curiosities."

"In the district stretching from the western slope of the Alleghenies to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains the situation is different. Comprising as it does the great commonwealths of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas this district has great voting strength in Congress, enough even to offset the strength of the great and populous states of the North Atlantic. In the past, representatives of these states have voted almost as a unit against the maintenance of adequate naval defenses."

"Yet the people of these states are among the most truly patriotic and the most truly patriotic of our people and among them the determination to make our name-respected and keep our land uninvolved by the foot of a foreign foe burns most brightly. More over they are the nation's great exporters of meat and grain. Much of their trade goes over seas and needs the protection of a powerful navy. Up to a few months ago they have not realized these facts, but I believe that they are at least awakened to their true situation, and I believe that work in these sections in organizing and building up sentiment so that it may make itself felt quickly and effectively in the political world will yield more in ultimate benefit to the work for adequate naval appropriations, the needed reorganization of our system of administration and expenditure than any other work which can be done."

that state is living in retirement in Massachusetts, and is expected to come here during the encampment.

Others who are on the roster of prospective visitors are Admiral Dewey, who was one of Admiral Farragut's young officers, gaining distinction in the attack upon Port Hudson; Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who entered the service as first lieutenant and became colonel of the 61st New York Volunteers, and who as a brigade commander delivered at Sunderland Station, (Va.), the momentous blow that cut Gen. Lee's last railroad connection and compelled the surrender of Petersburg and Richmond; Admiral Colby M. Chester, a young officer of Farragut's squadron; Lieut. Gen. S. M. B. Young, who rose from an enlisted man to be colonel and brevet brigadier general, and then entered the regular army, being retired in 1904 with the rank of lieutenant general. He is now governor of the U. S. Soldiers' Home at Washington.

Col. John L. Clem, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, the only survivor of the civil war now on the active list of the army, is stationed at Washington, and is taking a lively interest in the arrangements for the 49th encampment of the G. A. R. Col. Clem was baptized in the fire of battle as a drummer boy in the sanguinary contest at Shiloh. He had many thrilling experiences, and because of his undoubted valor in the "hornets' nest" at Chickamauga Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas bestowed upon him the title,

In mapping out the Navy League's campaign an analysis was made of the vote on the naval appropriations bill in the House last February. At that time a bill calling for two battleships and a very moderate appropriation for personnel, maintenance, etc., was passed by a vote of 165 for, to 149 against, with 78 paired and 188 not voting. Of the 149 votes against the naval appropriation bill, 47 were scattered widely in ones and twos from states in every section of the country, while 102 votes were drawn in groups of five or more from 13 states in the section of the country traditionally opposed to naval expenditures. Heading the list were Missouri and Texas with 14 votes each, their full Congressional strength. Next came Illinois and Indiana with nine votes each, then Alabama with eight votes, Mississippi, Ohio and Arkansas with seven votes each, Oklahoma and Kentucky with six each and North and South Carolina and Georgia with five votes each.

These states and others in which naval sentiment is not strong have been divided into three districts, and in each district a field secretary of the Navy League is to be sent to build up a state organization to work in educating the people and focusing sentiment upon the states' representatives in Congress. The first district is to include Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota and is to be organized for the league by William M. Lewis, mayor of Lake Forest, Illinois. The second district will include Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Maj. J. J. Dickinson, special commissioner of the state department to Europe for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will attend to organizing this district for the league. The third district will include Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana. The work of organizing in this district will be done by Alex. S. Vest, son of the late Senator Vest of Missouri.

The organization work is to consist primarily of organizing state committees after the pattern of the great political party organizations, with one state committeeman to each congressional district, who in turn will pick local committeemen to act with him in district work, the whole to cooperate with a national committee to be made up of the chairman of the different state committees. Before fall the Navy League expects to have national, state and district committees made up of men of the highest type and standing organized and at work all over the country. Every political party in every district, however small, will be visited and efforts made to have a plank endorsing an adequate navy inserted in its platform. Every candidate for office will be called upon in each district and an effort made to secure a statement from him as to his stand on matters of national defense, and committees will be formed to see that local sentiment in favor of an adequate navy is brought to the attention of each member of Congress from his home district.

"Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," which he proudly wears to this day. Prior to the battle of Chickamauga he wore the cognomen, "Johnny Shiloh."

Another drummer boy of the rebellion who will be present is Abram Springsteen, who was but 10 years of age when he entered the service. He will have charge of a drum, fife and bugle corps of 100 sons and grandsons of union veterans in the grand review at the G. A. R. encampment.

Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keller of Ohio has promised to attend the encampment. He wore the double stars of his rank in two wars and is still active. He commanded a brigade and division in the fighting sixth corps in the Civil War, and was commander of a division of the seventh army corps in the war with Spain. Gen. Keller served several terms in Congress and was one time speaker of the House of Representatives. He declared recently that he is ready and willing to go to war for Uncle Sam if his services are needed.

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